

To send to the English embassy. Where is all this to end? Will the people submit to it? Alas! they will not. They have themselves chosen their friends, who recused them from the degrading jaws of slavery, each lend them a supporting arm, and embrace them with an energy and cordiality which feels very like a gripe.

We do not find that any real anxiety prevails respecting the difference existing between America and England. Every day less and less importance is attached to it, and the whole excitement is set down to a mere dodge of the free government. Nobody is willing to believe that either nation would seriously quarrel with the other, nor the subjects in dispute.

On Sunday afternoon, as four officers of the Zoaveaux in Chasseurs of the Guard were walking on the banks of the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, the Emperor passed horseback, accompanied by General Canrobert. His Majesty had only some few steps when he sent back the general to compliment five officers in the name of his Majesty, and to inquire their names. As the conversation between them, and the general lasted some little time, the Emperor took the opportunity to ask the names of those, who were much gratified by such an honor, he asserted them to be at the Tuilleries the same day.

The Emperor's conduct towards his officers, especially towards his Marshals, has been generally considered as extraordinary; it is in danger of being crushed by the destruction of good will where there were almost none before. We saw several officers, who were formerly highly respected, sent to the beautiful marshes in atrocious

ment ministry to retire from the administration of the  
The *diplomat* is a *diplomat* here in Rome—and the church  
s, from the peculiarity of its organization, and the  
discipline of the Pontifical machine, always pro-  
ceded the very best diplomats in the world, including  
Richelieu and Talleyrand—who is not perfectly  
satisfied of the speedy conclusion of peace, and at the  
momentary rest which will hereby be afforded to the  
states of Europe. The Austrian and French ministers  
are especially bare that conviction, though the Rus-  
sian minister has not yet arrived, and England is not at  
all represented at this court. Removed from the actual  
scram of war yet ably represented abroad, and having  
faithful and diligent servants in every country, and only  
a court but in every class of society, there is no reason  
why the Pope's government should not be as well in-  
formed on all subjects regarding the interests of Europe  
and America as any other while by his habitual coun-  
sels and decided judgment lead it into error or the  
discredit of a chimera. Weak states, with large  
territories, have always produced the absolute  
necessity of representatives in all countries yet at the  
other incalculable advantage over other governments in  
the selection of its officers and men from the most ex-  
perienced and able of its subjects, and in the  
Rome are not so well informed of what is going on in  
the world, the cardinals and prelates holding civil offices  
are certainly as to an extent little dreamt of by many a  
minister in their respective countries.

At a late date, in a previous letter to the *Edinburgh*, we

Spurgeon, the undersigned will commend his answer to Mr. Buchanan as prescribed to himself.

Mr. Buchanan also, in last October, assents to Lord Clarendon's statement, that the correspondence is conducted, in principle, would make a single observation, &c.

He says:-

While far from intending to renew the general discussion of these questions, which has already been exhausted, the undersigned, in answer, would make a single observation, &c.

Moreover, it was Mr. Clayton himself, a party to the transaction, who in moving, in the American Senate, that the papers should be deposited, stated that the correspondence concluded.

I waited for some concrete proof that the correspondence was ended. I should find it in the fact that by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, that the matter of dispute had been offered to be referred to arbitration, thus plainly admitting that the discussion is absolutely at an end. I, therefore, think that this House ought not to be wholly unacquainted with the nature of that correspondence, and I hope that the noble lord will not object to its production, or, if he does, that he will give some other ground for his objection, that has alleged that the papers are not in his possession, or that he cannot produce them. Last year we sent emissaries to America to enlighten us for our foreign legend. Now, I should like to know whether the noble lord disputes the fact of more recent emissaries being a great want of men to fight this battle which we have told England was able to fight against all the world, and to the United States for men to fight against the whole of the world. The stream of human beings has been sent East to the West every year amounts to 300,000 and

to be sent to her "sacred" government that there were no other alternatives. The German Government might be disposed to enlist in the military service of a country. The hon. member seems to think it somewhat contradictory to expect that the tide of emigration which has been setting from East to West can, in regard to individuals, turn back and flow from West to East; but this must know, at least he ought to know, that the policy of fact that abbe of the tide already commenced (hear, hear), and that in regard to Canada, hardly a month or a week passes that a certain number of individuals who have migrated to the United States do not return to their native land. I never have assessed what they consider a competency, or on the other hand, having been disappointed in their expectations, that it was not for us to judge beforehand whether a considerable number of Germans would be willing to enlist, and orders were therefore given to establish a recruiting office at each of our provinces, with instructions that any persons capable of service who might present themselves for enlistment should be enrolled. At the same time strict and specific orders were given that nothing should be done to interfere with or injure the municipal relations of individuals or violate the law of the Union. Several hundred Germans went to Halifax and enlisted, and some of them were sent to the front. I am glad to hear that, however, very soon found that it would be extremely difficult in carrying on this enlistment to avoid that which might cause offence to the American Government, and that the recruiting from Germany would be very small. I would give umbrage to the United States, we listened or

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